has ben a (ellipsis) fool for the last time." So we me to say that I admire or emulate the peculiar think that the expiatory bears may forego their Mission, after all, and we stroll on down the street.

More gambling, drinking at almost every house, indoors a score of jaded, tanned, ungainly-looking women, untidy and with uncombed hair, sewing or moiling over the stove in all the August heat, a few children, even a little flower of a baby, and a dozen dashing, loud, strident girls, brave in cheap jewelry and gaudy clothes, who gather in knots with the men, and make audible and unflattering comments on our dress, our complexions, our manners, and our supposed dispositions, laughing in a hollow, mirthless way, and trying to overbear the coarse and showy misery of their lot, with an assumption of satisfaction in it. One or two honses which look home-like, with clean boards and illustrated papers pinned up for pictures on the wall. More, the most of them, sheltering a population whose pot-house brawls are their least offense against order and decency. This is Promontory. But the men are all civil, nay courteous, and they even solicit gentle Oratory to speak them a speech, which proves that they are Americans of like passions with their kind, and highly, if incompletely, civilized.

THE FESTIVITIES OF THE CITY. We struggle painfully back to our car through the alkaline dust and foot-deep sand. There we discover that our unfortunate friend in the green spectacles has gotten up a little out-of-door entertainment, apparently for our amusement, and to prove that he bears no malice for our interference in his legitimate business. To the telegraph pole just outside our windows he has tied, six feet above the ground, a long web of stout cloth. From the house-door he shows it to a huge, ill-conditioned, growling dog, holding the struggling creature by the collar while he explains the situation. In the same second, as it seems, the beast shakes himself loose, flashes across the broad street, leaps up the pole, and hangs there, sliding down, and springing up again, clinging with all the force of his strong flanks, biting and tearing and straining at the tough cloth till he has torn it down, flashing back to the house again (the web streaming after him like a dirty comet), and landing on the table with his trophy. With one hand his master twines him an invisible wreath of bay, as it were, and with the other beats him soundly to loose his horrid grip, succeeding in which he runs over to the pole, to tie up the rescued clout two or three feet higher. The dog makes another dash, snatching and falling, snatching and falling again; his fierce eyes bloodshot, his dreadful mouth all foam and blood, his muscles of steel quivering. But he bites the double and treble knot apart, and takes the stained rag home, giving it up only after much cajoling and many kicks. So the charming sport goes on, the knot being tied higher every time, the deg coming up game to the encounter, and his owner, after each success, taking off his hat to the car, and beaming on us through his lambent spectacles, as who should say:

"No occasion to thank me, ladies. It is a pleasure to entertain so distinguished visitors, and Promontory only regrets, through me, that your stay must be so short."

Only when poor Bouncer lies panting under the table, refusing to stir for any largess of kicks or caresses, does this engaging entertainment lag, and then two more forbidding curs are brought forth and animated preparations seem to promise a dog fight. But the warning whistle sounds, and the animals are remanded to their kennels. For Promontery, though on pleasure bent, yet has a frugal mind, and, save in the sacred name of hospitality, does not willingly use up three dogs of an afternoon, lest a famine of amusement should ensue.

A LITTLE SENTIMENT.

We had stood on the spot where the wedding ring, &c., &c.; we had gazed pensively at the chain that links, &c. &c., &c.; we had mused over the iron which welded, &c., &c., &c., &c.; and we had conscientiously endeavored to feel the fitting emotions. But as we rolled away westward over the Central Pacific, looking fondly back and pledging in a farewell cup of tea the Union that had brought us so swiftly and so safe, the queer life of the settlement was a much more absorbing interest than any historic event. I am conscious that I have drawn a picture discouraging to the Tract Society, and to the friends of Emigration, as well as to those gentle believers in the Dime Novel, whose living faith in the Sturdy Pioneer, their stock hero (who, as population advances, implores himself, as it were, to put on the hunting shirt once more and lead in Freedom's red-skin, only in season to turn up in the next volume, rediricus, one remove nearer the setting sun,) deserves more consideration at my hands. For I have thus lingered in this Promontory because it is the type of the railroad town on the frontier. Many another might have twinned with it, both at a birth, as the hideous likeness goes. Gambling, drunkenness, unthrift. debauchery. brutality, recklessness. dirt, are its inheritance. When vice languishes, the town is dying. Its people take their tobacco-pouch and whisky, and flee from it; and, asking for some city of tents you had heard of as on the line, you are told that Troy was.

Well, what are we to do about it ? I am afraid that this is one of those extreme instances of vice where even tracts, however, persuasive or appalling, will fail to turn these heathen from the error of their ways, and I have grave doubts whether a National Fast would wholly avail. On the other hand, there seems no imminency of fire and brimstone from heaven, and there is, about our new Sodoms and Gomorrahs, a vitality, I might almost say a hilarity and exuberance of wickedness which is depressing. Yet it must be that a people which pours out annual millions for the salvation of the Heathen, which cheerfully spends its substance to dethrone the Scarlet Woman, and spares not when the Conversion of the Jews is in question; which, every year, for the building of costlier churches and nobler organs, saith to its right hand, "give," and to its left, "hold not back."-it must be that this people has some concern with the sinners of Promontory and Corinne, who daily break the Decalogue, as cheerfully as if it were a neighbor's window or his head, and who understand as much of Faith or Decrees as of "L'Homme Qui Rit." Dear, dear, it is hopeless. "Or hopeful," says the cheerful Optimist, as we talk it all over in the twilight. "Vitality is always hopeful." Suppose we agree that these Roughs, who, perhaps, would "kill you six or seven dozen Scots at a breakfast, wash their hands, and say 'Fie upon this quiet life, I want work," do it not from any murderous intent, but because life is the cheapest commodity here, and lacks all sacredness. The man who has often seen it snuffed out by accident in mines, or on the road, or by Indians, or by disease, or he to whom each day is only a weary, reiterated demand for so much necessary bread and pork, is not likely to put a high value on it. These fellows would lynch a man for stealing a mule or cheating at cards, not only because the mule or the stakes were of more value than the man, but because cheating and stealing are mean and cringing vices which their system of morals does not tolerate. As for the gambling, and the drinking, and debauchery, strong blood will have excitement as surely as deep lungs will have air. We take the Opera and bezique, not liking their poison whisky. They take dog-fights and three-card monté, having no stomach for our sweet cider. This air plays on their nerves and keeps them abnormally alive. The emptiness of their inner life demands a feverish activity of the outer. These are true children of Ishmael, in a near generation, 'tho, by an accident of Time, they were born lately, and in the transplanting they have taken on American traits. We are of the line of peaceful Isaao, and don't dol justice to our brethren. It is n't so very many years since we were even more riotous children, calling ourselves early Britons, and Anglo-Saxons, and other fine names. Our ancestors happened to grow up and see the brutal folly of it. Theirs probably, for the most part, did n't. They are appalling to us simply because we have gotten beyond their period into some. thing other and better. But I have seen not-seldom among us an avarice quite as deplorable as their prodigality, a sickly aspiration that would be all things and is only a negation, quite as hopeless as

their energetic debauchery, a trading dishonesty no better than gambling, a stabbing of reputations that

sends grateful thanks to the ladies, and is "sure he might as well be body-killing. Don't understand morals of the frontier. But it seems to me a good thing that these morals come thus to the light, and another good thing that Ishmael, if he likes Isaac's gentler and more spiritual theories of life, should have plenty of breadth and chance to begin over again, without reproach, and see what he can make of them; and the best thing of all that Heaven is giving it to so many Uncle Tobys to see Ithat there 's ample room in the world for themselves and for any poor devils of a different order who may come buzzing unpleasantly into their consciousness. I only mean to say," concluded the charitable optimist, blushing at having been guilty offa preachment, "that while New-York stands, Promontory won't be blotted out by fiery hail, and that the Tract Society may take heart of hope, for the moment it is needed it will be sent for, and till then it could n't do any good."

"It's pleasant but humiliating to think that they're better than we are," said the Mouse with a sigh. "I've never gambled or thrown glasses at people, and I feel now that I've lost opportunities for grace."

From the depths of a traveling shawl the preacher came once more to the warm precincts of the cheerful day. "Perhaps," he said,

" 'There is no best or worst: God's puppets are we, last and first,"

and burrowed out of sight again. "Who is it that warns against 'the mischievous foul sin of chiding sin ?" asked the Mater Dolorosa. "I am sleepy," murmured the preacher from under his cowl. Next day was Sunday, and the way lay through the sink of the Humboldt; a blazing, breathless, blinding, cruel day; a desolate, barren, horrible way. All along this distance emigrants died, poisoned with the water, smitten by the sun, choked with the acrid alkali dust. Those who lived toiled on, three lengthening miles a day. When their cattle perished they gave up hope and lay down waiting for death. To us, in our flying car, sick every one of us, with the dust and heat and glare that sifted through the double curtained windows, the miracle was that one caravan outlived the horror, They were three months, six months, nine months, some of them, from the Mississippi to the Sacramento. We were five days in which we learned a heartier respect for pluck than we had ever known. At last our brazen Sunday let us go through last our brazen Sunday let us go through
the gateway of a sunset so gorgeous, so rotous in color that it seemed noisy, and dunk
came, unclean, without coolness, without rest, indeed, but welcome to eves and nerves stabbed
through and through with the needles of that Western sunlight. Each had had his little sermon,
preached in the sacred silence of his own heart, from
the text of our Saturday night conference. Then in
the dark we chanted—"And now abideth these three:
Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greatest of these
is Charity."

is Charity."
We woke next morning to the unusual pleasure of we woke next morning to the unusual pleasure of inding our car on a siding, and of making our toilets without oscillating, miserable battered pendulums, between the sharp edge of the door on one side, and the most uncompromising of water tanks on the other. When we appeared, clothed and calm, to know for what deserving we were thus rewarded, we heard that we were at Reno, and in the possession

A MORMON'S REPLY TO COLFAX.

THE TRIBUNE GIVES THE MORMONS A HEARING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have read with a great deal of interest the speech of the Hou. Schuyler Colfax, delivered in Salt Lake City Oct. 5, containing strictures on our institutions, wherein there is an apparent faith and sincerity manifested. Permit me, Sir, to make the following remarks. Mr. Colfax remarks:

marks. Mr. Colfax remarks:

"I have no strictures to offer, as to your creed, on any really religious question. Our land is a land of civil and religious liberty, and the faith of every man is a matter between himself and God. You have as much right to worship the Creator through a President and Twoive Apoeties of your Church organisation, as I have through the Missisters, and Elders, and creed of mine, and this right I would defend for you, with as much seal as the right of every other denomination throughout the land."

This, certainly, is magnanimous and even-handed justice. tice, and the sentiments do honor to their utterer. They

are sentiments that ought to be engraved on the heart of every American citizen. He continues: "But our country is governed by law, and no assumed revelation justi-fes may one in trampling on the law."

That our country is governed by law we all admit, but when it is said that no "assumed revelation justifies any when it is said that no "assumed revelation justifies any ne in trampling on the law," I would respectfully ask, What, not if it interferes with my religious faith, which you state "is a matter between myself and God alone!" The assumed revelation referred to is one of the most vital points of our religious faith; it emanates from God, and cannot be legislated away; it is part of the "excitating covenant" which God has given to man. Mr. Colfax continues:
"I do not concede that the institution you have established here, and which is condemned by the law, is a question of religion."

constituted Mr. Colfax a judge of my religious faith if Mr. Colfax has a perfect right to state and feel that he does not believe the revelation on which my religious faith it based, nor in my faith at all; but has he the right to dictate my religious faith if it think not. He does not consider it religion. It is nevertheless mine. If a revelation from God is not a religion, what is it is His not believing it is from God makes no difference. I know it. "But to ron who do claim it as such I reply, that the law ran denonce mly resuscia the original prohibition of your own Book of Mormon, on it little page, and your book of Dotrine and Covenanta, in its chapter in regard to the latter of these.

self recenacts the original profinition of your own sock of shorton, or its little page, and your Book of Doctrine and Covenants, is its chapter on Marriage. In regard to the latter of these, I would state that it was only considered a portion of the discipline of our Church, and was never looked upon as a revelation. It was published in the appendix to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants long before the revelation concerning celestial marriage was given. That, of course, superseded the former. The quotation from the Book of Mormon given by Mr. Colfax is only partly quoted. I cannot blame the gentleman for this; he has too many engagements to carfefully examine our doctrines. I suppose this was handed to him; had he read a little further he would have found it stated: "For I will, saith the Lord of Hosts, raise up seed unto me; I will command my people; otherwise they shall hearken unto these things." In answer to this I say, the Lord has commanded it, and we obey the command. I again quote:

"And yet while you assume that this later revelation gives you would sot, conselves, tolerate others in assuming rights for themselves under revelations ther might claim to have received, or under religious they might profess."

Mr. Colfax is misinformed here. All religions are

tolerated with us, and all revelations, or assumed reve-lations. We take the liberty of disbelieving some of them, but none are interfered with; and in relation to turning our back on our old religion, we have never

Concerning our permitting the Hindoos to burn their widows, it is difficult to say what we should do. I hope, however, that we shall not be condemned for crimes we are expected to commit. It will be time enough to atone for them when done. We do acknowledge having lately started coöperative stores. We hink we have a right to buy and sell of, and to whom, we please. We do not interrupt others in selling, if they can get customers. We are certainly rigid in the enforcement of law against theft, gambling, drunkenness, debauchery, and other civilized vices. Is this a crime! I fs so we plead guilty. Mr. Colfax says that we complain of persecution. Have we not cause to do it! Can we call our treatment by a milder term! Was it benevolence that robbed, pillaged, and drove thousands of men, women, and children from Missouri! Was it Christian philanthropy, that, after robbing, plundering, and ravaging a whole community, drove them from Illinois into the wilderness among savages! Did Government make any amends for these outrages, or has it ever done so! Is it wrong to call this persecution! We have learned to our cost "that the king can do no wrong." Having said so much in regard to Concerning our permitting the Hindoos to burn their persecution? We have learned to our cost "that the king can do no wrong." Having said so much in regard to Mr. Colfax's speech, let me now address a few words to Congress and to the nation. And first, let me inquire into the law itself, enacted in 1862. The revelation on polygamy was given in 1843, 19 years before the passage of the Congressional act. We, as a people, believe that revelation is true, and came from God. This is our religious belief; and, right or wrong, it is still our belief. The Constitution is to protect me in my religious faith, and other persons in theirs, as I understand it. It does not prescribe a faith for me or any one else, or authorize others to do it, not even Congress. Now, who does not know that the law of 1862, in relation to polygamy, was passed on purpose to interfere with our religious faith!

We are told that we are living in a more enlightened age. Our morals are more pure (i), our ideas more refined and eularged, our institutions more liberal. "Ours," says Mr. Colfax, "is a land of civit and religious liberty, and the faith of every man is a matter between liberty, and the faith of every man is a matter between himself and God alone"—provided God does not shock our moral ideas by introducing something that we don't believe in. If He does, let Him look out. We won't perbelieve in. If He does, let Him look out. We won't persecute—very far be that from us—but we will make our
platforms, pass Congressional laws, and make you submit to them. We may, it is true, have to send out an
army and shed the blood of many; but what of
that? It is so much more pleasant to be proscribed and killed, according to the laws of the
great Republic, in "the asylum for the oppressed,"
than to perish ignobly by the decrees of kings,
through their miserable minions, in the barbaric ages.
Let me here respectfully ask, is there not plenty of scope
for the action of Government at home? What of your
gambling helis? What of your gold rings, your whisky
rings, your congressional rings! What of that great moral
curse of the land—that great institution of monogamy—
Prostitution? What of its twin sister—Infanticide?
We can teach you a lesson, polygamist as we are. You We can teach you a lesson, polygamist as we are. You acknowledge one wife and her children. What of your associations unacknowledged? We acknowledge and maintain all our wives and all of our children. We don't keep a few only, and turn the others out as outcasts, to

THROUGH THE WEST.

PROGRESS OF MISSOURI-NEW-ENGLAND LIFE NOT ADAPTED TO THE WEST-EFFECT OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT-ACTIVITY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY-KANSAS AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRANTS-MANHATTAN-STOCK-GROWING -HOW TO SETTLE IN THE WEST WITHOUT CAPITAL-A COW, A BULL, AND A MOWING MACHINE THE ONLY OUTFIT REQUIRED-FRUIT CULTURE-CHEAP STONE HOUSES.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, Oct. 11.-Important hanges have taken place in Missouri since the close of the war, and nothing is more evident than that the loss of value in slave property has been more than made good by the advance in the price of land, and by the wealth brought into the State by Eastern immigrants. The shabby little stations, the centers and nuclei of which were stores containing few goods and plenty of whisky, have given place to neat villages of the New-England pattern. Still everything is new and changing. Fruit and shade trees are young, many of the houses are small, and evidently most of the new comers had little means; but industry and correct ideas are manifest, and in a few years these places will have an aspect common to those parts of the East where culture and refinement prevail. But let no one suppose that New-England or Eastern no-tions are to be reproduced except in part. At St. Louis I attended a meeting where a speaker from Boston delivered an address, but the audience was far from being in terested; this the speaker had the wit to perceive, and only a part of the address was read. A friend from New-York sitting near me remarked that to attempt to engraft Boston notions upon the Western mind could but end in failure. When a speaker from Chicago arose, not deficient in culture, but ready with words that exactly expressed with point and energy the ideas to be conveyed, the audience was aroused, and although the subject was by no means popular, profound attention and even applause were gained. I would say, then, that valued and dear as New-England life may be, and great as the influence of its theology and politics have been upon the country at large, it is, nevertheless, as deeply interwoven with lifeless theories as to be incapable of living again in the West, or of giving any important direction to the development of Western society. The reason for this ites in the fact that most of the Eastern men came West because they were poor and wished to better their condition; and they found it necessary, to adopt new habits, and, indeed, new methods of thinking, in order to succeed. A man coming with money was no exception, and I am sorry to say that money gave little advantage. A majority lost their capital, and had to commence anew; but, generally, they took hold with energy, and succeeded in gaining more than they lost. These men are now the sharpest and best men in the country, and there are none who have greater contempt than they for Boston esthetics and transcendental isms. This is most notably the case in those parts of Kansas wholly settled by New-England-

THE GERMANS IN THE WEST. It is important to note that the progress of towns settled by Germans has been exceedingly slow, and that a large admixture of Germans is far from being favorable to rapid development. It is true that they build up a village or town after their fashion, and that they slowly make money; but they do not branch out into business and manufactures. It seems to me that by their beerdrinking and convivial habits they are made unfitted for engaging in enterprising industries, and incapable of understanding what American progress means. However, when they mix much with Western men, and are disasseciated to a great extent from their own people,

often quickly imbibe the spirit of the times, and

little besides the "sweet German accent" remains.

The Southern people, and all who sympathized with the Rebellion, are equally incapable of resisting the enanges now taking place, but are gracefully conforming to them, and, so far as their natures will permit, are becoming absorbed. No people change so little as the Irish; they are the same from Massachusetts to Ohio. to Illinois and to Kansas, working for day wages. An Irish mechanic, however, soon improves his condition. He gets land, goes into business, and sometimes becomes a leader both of his own and of our people. Whether the Roman Catholic Church has influence in keeping the great mass in a state of serfdom is, perhaps, uncertain; but I find the clergy everywhere they are meton railroads and steamboats, and wherever a town of any promise springs up, there a Catholic church is built, though there are not more than half a dozen to attend service. Still the Church complains bitterly that a large percentage of the children fall away and are lost; that is, they come to speak the language and to have the habits of the people of the country-in short. they are absorbed. The Swedes, who are coming into Kansas in large numbers, are much liked; they English squickly, their children go, to school, and they,

This mighty power of absorption is the most astonish ing element of modern times, and, in connection with it, the inherent force of the Anglo-Saxon language, in with-Now, I think that if Mr. Colfax had carefully examined our religious faith, he would have arrived at other conclusions. In the absence of this I might ask, Who constituted Mr. Colfax a judge of my religious faith I standing, unshaken and unscathed, the assaults of alien West have not added a single new word or form of exression to our tongue; and all European languages, with their usages, authorities, and grammatical constructions, the growth of ages, and considered worthy of the study of the greatest philologists, here wholly melt away and

forever disappear. In most of the States East of the Mississippi it is beoming common for farmers to sell their land and buy houses and lots in towns-a practice deplored by agricultural writers-but in Kansas the people of the towns sell their property to buy farms. Accordingly Eastern men find no difficulty in buying city property : and, in addi tion, they buy a few acres a mile or so from town at from \$30 to \$100 an acre. In some cases the town grows so much that these outlying parcels are in demand for town lots, and, almost insensibly, the owner becomes rich. Those who leave the towns do so to go into the stock business.

MANHATTAN-ITS SITUATION AND SURROUNDINGS Manhattan is at the junction of the Big-Blue-a stream fully as large as the Genesee-and the Kansas. It contains 1,500 inhabitants, and is on the Kansas Pacific Rail road, 118 miles from Kansas City, on the State line. The valleys of the two rivers spread many miles, with narrow forests on their banks, while the prairie is all around. Swells and ridges giving magnificent and enlarged views also extend on every side. Blue Mound, about half a mile above the mouth of the Blue, rises at east Ioo feet high, with a peculiar but not unfamiliar looking apex, and is a most noticeable feature in the landscape. On this mound and on all the ridges magnesian lime-stone, suitable for building, or fencing, either crops to the surface or is obtained about two feet below in any desired quantity, and at a most trifling cost. This stone is found in every part of Kansas I have visited, and on a great majority of quarter sections, that is of 160 acres, enough can be obtained for building houses, barns and fences; and yet it is so little in the way that there is searcely any waste land. Some of this rock makes excellent lime.

Only a small portion of the country is inclosed; hence abundance of feed is to be had without cost, and I was told that the man who supplies the town with milk, for which he gets eight cents a quart, pastures his cows on the open land, while he buys hay delivered at \$4 a tun I noticed a yard attached to a town dwelling, in which 20 or 30 head of round, fat cattle were kept during the night, that they might not break into fields. It would seem from this that the people of the town, even, are engaged in stock growing. In looking over the country, only a few farm-houses are seen, and the general aspect is of unbroken, desolate prairie, covered with grass. Apparently less than one acre in 500 is inclosed. Nowhere lo I see any poor cattle, even of those running through the town; they are for the most part grade Durhams, and if slaughtered at once would make fair beef. A firstclass cow sells for about \$40, such as in New York city would sell for \$100. Hitherto, corn has been in such demand, and brought so much money, often a dollar a bushel, to supply army stations Westward, that cattle have been shipped to Illinois to finish fattening. It is supposed that many cattle will be corn-fed here this year, inasmuch as there is a heavy crop, while in Illinois it is short. The average yield of corn is estimated at not less than 40 bushels to the acre.

year, inasmuch as there is a heavy crop, while in lilinois it is short. The average yield of corn is estimated at not less than 40 bushels to the acre.

For several years young men in the East, with no means, and perhaps with families, have been trying to ascertain in what way they could go West and do well; but the answer has been discouraging, because even if they should enter land under the Homestead act, several hundred dollars would be required—to build a house, and to fence forty acres, stock proof, will alone cost \$400.

But I think now that I can answer the inquiry to their satisfaction, and I have it from Col. Lines, who came to this State with a company of colonists from New-Haven, armed with Sharpe's rides furnished by the members of Mr. Beecher's church. It is this: Let a young man be able only to get hither, and then take land to rent. Of course he will find it difficult on his arrival to find a man who will rent a place, but he can work around, and a chance will offer after a while. Then he should keep some stock of his own, commencing only with a cow, if he can do no better, and in a few years the increase will give him quite a herd; after that it will be easy for him to get land of his own. Of course, he must be somebody, and have patience and other common-sense quantities; for nothing good can be predicted of one who likes a dram, or is unfaithful to a girl, and the sooner he steps back out of the way the better for himself and the world. The reason why the stock business is hereby recommended as a sure way for a young man to get a start, lies in the fact that the large eities of the East, supported permanently by manufacturers and immense capital, need all the beef that the West can supply; and as the demand is keep a few only, and turn the others out as outcasts, to
be provided for by orphan asylums, or turned as vagabonds on the street, to help increase the fearfully growboard. We have no gambling hells; no drunkenness, no
infanticide; no houses of assignation; no prestitutes.

Our wives are not afraid of our intrigues and debauchery; nor are our wives and daughters corrupted by designing and unprincipled villains. I am sure you would
not, on reflection, reverse the order of God and exchange
the sobriety, the chastity, the virtue and honor of our
institutions, for yours that are so debasing, dishonorable,
corrupting, defaming, and destructive? We have fled
from these things, and with great trouble and care have
purged ourselves from your evils; don't try to legislate
them upon us, nor seek to engulf us in your vices.

Sait Lake Oity, Nov. 2, 1859.

John Taylor.

will not be difficult for him to buy land on credit. Indeed, land can now be bought of the Kansas Pacific Railroad on long time, with a small advance. Still, it will do him no harm to be in the country a little time to look around, and to have the advantage which oredit and character will give him. In opening a farm, a cheap and good house can be built of stone. I know of some young men who are taking the course I have marked out, and who "change work" to get help; that is, they quarry, rack, and tend masons, and in doing so they are insensibly learning the mason's trade, in which the wages are from \$4 to \$5 a day. The stock business requires the least capital of any profitable pursuit I know, for, with a few cows to start with, only a buil and a mewing machine need be added to complete the outfit.

MECHANICS WANTED.

MECHANICS WANTED. Mechanics of all kinds are in demand. The majority of the people are poor, but young and thrifty. They will require furniture of every kind, blacksmith work, coopering, harness work, boots and shoes, and in particular quite small shoes; in short, there is no kind of mechanical work that is not in request. At the same time, any mechanic can get a piece of land, for I notice with pleasure, at least in this vicinity, and I presume it is the same near all other towns, that owners are as ready to sell small as large pieces of land, and the prices are not

same near all other towns, that owners are as ready to sell small as large pieces of land, and the prices are not excessive.

Taking a walk, I came to a poor cottage, with the stove-pipe peeping through the roof, and seeing a man satting by the door, I tade him good-day, and he invited me to enter. I found he came hither from Cayuga County, New-York, ten years ago, and that he had not yet been able to get any land. He said that poor people were not thought much of, but if they had a little means it set them up wonderfully. Still, it was the best country he ever saw for a man to get a start, but, with a large family, he had not been able to get one. "I have worked," said he, "a day for two bushels of corn, but this was during the war; now I get four bushels. I have grain for the Government, and with myself and steers get only \$4 a day." "But," said I, "why don't you get homestead land!" "Well, the Indians have been troublesome." "Yes, I know, but now that they are gone, what is to prevent!" "I'll tell, there is none to be had that is good for much within 20 miles. This on the bluffs, of course, I wouldn't have." "What, are these bluffs across the river homestead!" "Yes, and there are thousands and thousands of acres." Then I asked him if a part would not be good land. "Well, yes; in 80 acres there might be 20 or 30 that would raise fine crops."

I was never more astonished. Here was the rolling prairie bluff land which would produce corn, good oats, first-rate wheat, and excellent fruit, in signt of a nice town, or at least not distant, that could be had in 80-acre lots for \$18, and nobody to take it. I could take such a tract, plant with forest and orchard trees, and in five years make a farm on which I should be willing to die at some remote period. The ground is not as rough as many good farms on the Erle Sailroad, and all through Eastern New-York, while, having a limestone basis, the fertility must be far superior, and be retained for many

many good farms on the Erle Railroad, and all through Eastern New-York, while, having a limestone basis, the fertility must be far superior, and be retained for many years. I was told, beside, that within seven and eight miles there is fair homestead land, and 20 miles distant first class. All this shows that the cheapest thing in this country is land. And it shows, too, that young men, and men or families in the city, who live on salaries and barely rub through from year to year, are, if they have a spark of genuine ambition, dreadfully fooling away their time.

barely rub through from year to year, are, if they have a spark of genuine ambition, dreadfully fooling away their time.

At the late yearly meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Philadelphia, the gold medai was awarded to Kansas fruits, mainly, I suppose, for its fine pears. That Kansas soil is proving itself well adapted to fruit-growing, I am willing to concede. Trees make a remarkably rapid and astonishing growth. I note that when an orchard is planted it is the practice at the same time to surround it with a thick belt of forest trees, whick is eminently proper, and that some inclose the whole with an osage hedge, which, with fair cultivation for three years, perfectly keeps out all kinds of stock. The size of the fruit grown here is remarkable. What may be the quality of the pears I do not knew, for I have tasted none; but such apples as I have tried are rather coarse and spongy, and without a sprightly flavor, which might well be supposed, since the size naturally would be at the expense of quality. The Concord grape grows well, but as the Ioua and Delaware seem not to be favorites, we may doubt whether Kansas can be called a grape region, that is, one comparable to Northern Ohio. In a country so new many things are to be considered. Nowhere have I seen sing, neaf farming, nor country neighborhoods where the people live so close together that the women can step over in the forenoon, learn all the news, and get home soon enough to cook dinner. The cars and the hotels are filled with young men seeking land; livery stables do a good business; stage coaches start out across the prairie with passengers on too, and young mothers are vexed because their babies cry. Railroads are pushed out in half-a-dozen different directions; new railroads are projosed, and I have no donots will be built; and long trains which are loaded with cattle at least a hundred miles west of Manhattau, are pushed forward to the Missiesippi River.

11.

KANSAS RAILROADS-EMIGRATION-POPULATION -MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

-CATTLE TRADE-AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR-PRICES-A NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO PARTY ON A PRAIRIE JAUNT IN PALACE-CARS-ASTONISHMENT OF THE NATIVES (BUFFA-LOES)-SHOOTING BUFFALOES FROM THE

Sheridan, Ellis Co., Oct. 15 .- After leaving Manhattan, I stopped at Junction City, whence a railroad is in process of construction to Galveston-that is, it is to intersect the Galveston road in the Southern part of the State. I will here give a list of the railroads in this State: St. Josephs and Denver, completed to Troy, 20 miles; Atchison branch of Pacific, completed, 100 miles; Leavenworth and Lawrence, 40 miles long; Kansas City to Atchison, up the Missouri, 60 miles long; Kansas Pacific, completed to Sheridan - that is, to within a few miles of the western State line-407 miles; Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston, completed to Pleasanton, 75 miles: Lawrence and Galveston, completed, 50 miles; Topeka and Santa Fé, completed, 40 miles; and the one from Junction City, above mentioned, completed 35 miles, to Council Grove, The whole make a total of 825 miles. On most of these roads the rack is extending every day, while new roads are pr jected from many points. Meanwhile, men from the Westrn States are constantly coming to search for land, while others are arriving with their families, so that the emi gration is immense. The population of the State is comonted at 400,000, and from present indications it is supposed that 100,000 will be added during the next twelve months. In many cases colonies come in families, and months. In many cases colonies come in families, and I found one of 200 families from Eugand on the Saline; the advance guard has already arrived. In some places the Swedes have large settlements; while Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio contribute no small number. Some of these new comers are sick with the disease prevailing on low ground, and there are many instances of suffering, particularly if the people are poor, and even those who are comfortably situated do not wholly escape, since it is impossible, in a comparatively new country, to avoid inconvenience and discomforts. It may be well doubted, however, whether any of the Western States were settled with fewer adversities of this kind. It is to be noted that foreigners suffered most while on board ship, and they relate many instances of neglect, and even of credity, calling for investigation, or, at least, for increased vigilance on the part of the Board

while on board ship, and they relate many instances of neglect, and even of crieily, calling for investigation, or, at least, for increased vigilance on the part of the Board of Emigration in New-York.

Junction City—THE COUNTRY BEYOND.

Junction City is scarcely more than two years old, and though many of the houses are built of cottenwood lumber, which makes poor buildings, business is so brisk, and so many people come from distant quarters to trade, that it is like Atianta or Chicago in miniature. Here the rough men of the border first appear to the traveler, and even the business men have a short, ready way, and the provincialisms and peculiar use of words are noted. I saw two friends meet; each said to the other, "How i" and each answered the same as if the inquiry had been made in full—that is. "How do you do to-day!" Junction City is three miles beyond Fort Riley, where the Smoky Hill on the right and the Republican on the left unite to form the Kansas River. Twenty years ago the Great American Desert begun at Fort, Riley, for it was supposed so incapable of producing grain or human food that Government forbade any attempt at farming to be made. All beyond was the buffalo range, and the surface was covered with the short curly grass which grows only where this animal frequents. face was covered with the short curly grass which grows only where this animal frequents. But since the buffalo has receded westward, the buffalo grass has disappeared; the prairie grass has taken its place, and the country has been found well fitted for human abode. It is particularly to be noted that since the buffalo has left, rains have become more that since the buffalo has left, rains have become more frequent, and the region has ceased to be afflicted with frontlis. The explanation of this change is in the statement or theory, that the buffalo, by constant tramping, and in vast herds, makes the ground so exceedingly hard that when a rain falls it immediately runs off, leaving the ground as dry as before, when, as a consequence, only buffalo grass can grow, and there can be no dew, hence no evaporation, and, therefore, no rain, at least no local showers, and it is the general prevalence of these which make Summer crops grow. This condition in

local showers, and it is the general prevalence of these which make Summer crops grow. This condition includes a cause and a sequence, making a circuit complete in itself. When the prairie grass comes in there are dews and evaporation, and the planted fields retain and give off moisture, and hence rains descend.

All the way from Kausas City the road passes through the bottom of the Kausas River, which is the most magnificent and fertile valley in the world. It is full as fertile as the Mississippi Valley, and as it is not subjected to annual overflow the rewards of the husbandmen are much more certain. This valley is usually about four miles wide, sometimes it is twice that width, and then the country rises in gentle swells, called bluffs, though in reality hardly deserving the name. In these stone suitaabundance, and it can be quarried at a trifling cost. Nor are these quarries confined to the vicinity of the rivers, for they are found on high ground over a large part of the State. At Junction City the stone assumes a more solid character. It is quarried in great masses, and wher it first comes into the air it is so soft that it may be readily sawed into blocks. The State-House at Topeka is

readily sawed into blocks. The State-House at Topeka is built of this stone.

Twenty-five miles further is the noted town of Abelene, whence Texas cattle are shipped to New-York. The distance to Texas is about 600 miles, and everywhere we saw the Texas herdsmen riding on swift ponies, adorned with immense gearing of straps, buckles, and apparatus, while the rider wears long spurs, which touch the ground when he walks. The town itself is insignificant, but there is a large hotel for drovers, and they have that institution of the greatest possible importance to drovers, a hank. of the greatest possible importance to drovers, a bank. Vast sums are invested in the business, and some of the most enterprising cattle men from Illinois may be seen on the ground, together with the crowds of small buyers. A three-year old Texas steer sells for about \$50, but the meat will not be first-class until the animal is cornfed, and generally he has been taken to Illinois. This year, however, so nuch corn is grown in Kanasa that the nowever, so much corn is grown in Kunsas, that inishing touch will be given here, and necessarily nust be done this year, at least so far as taking cattle Northern Lilinois, where the crop is smaller than it ine miles beyond Abelene is Solomon City, scarcely

Nine miles beyond Abelene is Solomon! City, searcely more than a viliage, and close to the town comes down Solomon River to enter the Smoky Hill, which is near by. Solomon River, which on the maps in use 25 years ago seemed so far remote that the pupils did not dream that they would ever see it, is, as it always must have been, a pasteral and most gentile stream. Less than 160 feet wide, tringed with a few scattered trees, edged by banks like those of a canal, it runs down through a vast meadow of prairie grass, more like a familiar stream in a well-settled and thrifty vailey. than an unknown river in the heart of an American desert. I was told that some of

the best lands in the State for hundreds of miles lie up the best lands in the State for hundreds of miles lie mp
this stream, but the settlements extend only 20 or 30
miles from the mouth. It seems that there is a vast extent of unexplored country in this direction that is 300
miles in one direction by at least 50 in another, and lying
where the waters of the Republican and the Saline melose
and interlock with the Solomon. Only a few white men
have ever been through the country, and it is now occupled by outlawed Indians, who belong in reservations to
the north and south, and whose hand is against every
white man. It is said that there are valuable minerals
in that country, that hard wood timber is abundant, that
the soil is unsurpassed, that, in short, it is among the
choloest of the many choice sections in our country.

SALINA.

Salina is a town of 1,500 inhabitants, 184 miles west of the Missouri River. A Fair of the County Agricultural Society was just commenced, and I took great pleasure in attending it, for I had not the least idea that is such a fremote place so much progress would be manifest. The show of vegetables was fully as good as in any part of the East, and a never saw larger turnips or sweet potatoes. Watermelons were uncommonly large, and I was told that of a lot of 100 sold in town the average was 38 told that of a lot of 100 sold in town the average was 38 pounds. Wheat and corn were unaxcelled, and a sample of Surprise oats weighed 44 pounds to the bushel. In animals the display was good, and in short, the whole exhibition would have honored any county in New-York or Ohio. Let me speak of the wheat crop grown near Salina. They assured me that the average was 25 bushels to the acre, while whole fields averaged over 40 bushels. Judge Hamilton drove me through the valley, and I saw immense stacks of wheat taken from what seemed small places of ground. Thrashers refeight cents a bushel for pleces of ground. Thrashers get eight cents a bushel for thrashing, and millers 30 cents a bushel for grinding. It was clear that good merchant-mills are needed. Spring was clear that good merchant-mills are needed. Spring wheat was selling at about 80-aents, and Winter wheat for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel; four, \$5 per cwt. Sweet potatoes, \$1 a bushel; Irish, 60 cents; butter, 30 cents; eggs tatoes, & a bushel; Irish, 60 couts; butter, 30 couts; eggs the same. Very few hogs are in the county, and sheep are rare. Beef mostly is cates, and the best quality sells

the same. Very few hogs are in the county, and sheep are rare. Beef mostly is caten, and the best quality sells at 12 cents a pound.

At this place we joined a party from New-York and Chicago, among whom were tyrus W. Field, M. K. Jessup and wife, J. S. Berry and wife, D. S. Eggleston and wife, E. T. Wells, John Crearar, President Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis R. R.; Jas. Archer, A. D. Richardson, Col. A. Anderson, Gen. Wm. J. Paimer, with a special train, and with a costly and elegant Pullman sleeping car, and also a dining-car, and everything needfulfor a visit to the West and to the Plains. At Elisworth we stopped over night. This is a thriving town, of peshaps 1,409 people, and it is upon the verge of civilization. No more farms appeared, nor were gardens attached to the residences. This is the commoncement of the buffalo country; rain seldom fails, and the prairie grass is nowhere seen. We started early in the morning, to make the long run of 185 miles to Sheridax.

Buring the forenoon buffalo were seen in the distance, and about nean the train stopped at Coyote that those wishing might have a hunt. Some wild white men on Indian ponies offered to lend their nigs, and four or five of the party went out toward a herd perhaps a mile distant. Mr. Jessup and A. D. R. rode off in fine style, and in a couple of hours they came back, having killed one, and we went on again. At sundown buffalo were seen on both sides of the track, and in great numbers. On the left two solitary ones ruced parallel with the train, and at less than 200 yards distant. Many shots were fired; they ran about a mile and at last fell. Of course, it is difficult to take correct aim while one is in motion. The train was stopped, and all went on to take a look at the magnificent game. The sun had just set. The swelling prairie was covered with the short Euffalo grass, dead and dry, and the whole scene resembled a broad meadow, shaven smooth with a seythe. The imaginative mind might fancy that over the elean sod to the fallen monarches of the p friendly interchanges caused us to linger at the table, for the end of the long journey was near, and the party were soon to separate, some to return, and some to go still further into the heart of this wonderful country of

NEW MINES IN NEVADA.

THE SAGE BUSH COUNTRY-MINERAL HILL AND RAILEOAD DISTRICTS-GOLD, SILVER, COPPER. IRON AND LEAD IN ABUNDANCE-CARLIN.

CARLIN, C. P. R. R., Nev., Oct. 28 .- The Central Pacific Railroad, extending as it does through the Humboidt Valley, has rendered accessible and safe to explore a large portion of Nevada, which heretofore had been but little "prospected," on account of the isolation and danger from hostile Indians, and has given new impetus to mining in this portion of the State. This is not an agricultural country, though much of the soil in the valleys can be made very productive by irrigating it. There are several ranches a few miles distant from Hum boldt River, irrigated from creeks, which produce as fine vegetables and barley as could be desired; potatoes grown on this soil are especially excellent, better than most of those raised in California. The climate here is not favorable for raising fruit, the seasons being too short. This would be a fine wheat-growing country could these vast sagebrush regions be irrigated without too much expense, for wherever sagebrush grows wheat will grow finely. This is a splendid country for stock-raising, their being no finer feed for cattle in the world than the ounch grass that grows here so inxuriantly. Large quan-proper decorum.

The Inquirer treats the subject as follows: The old tities of superior hay have been cut in the valleys this

mountains. This range commences at a point 12 or 15 miles from the Central Pacific Railroad, and extends south about 60 miles. It lies between the Diamond and Cortes Ranges, and has been heretofore almost an unknown region. But recent important discoveries have shown that these mountains contain the most extensive mineral deposits in the State, while the facilities for working and transportation are such as to make it the most successful and important mining locality. Mineral Hill and Railroad Districts are the only ones yet formed on this range. Mineral Hill District, which is about 40 niles from Carlin, contains very rich silver mines, the character of the ore being chlorides and black sulphurets, much of the rock containing quite a large percentage of inities from Carlin, contains very firm silver mines, the character of the ore being chlorides and black sulphurets, much of the rock containing quite a large percentage of gold. A large quantity of rich ore is out, ready for milling, but as yet there are no reduction works in the district. The facilities for establishing such works are very good, and they expect to have them in the Spring. Several large caves have been discovered near Mineral Hill, only one of which has been thoroughly explored; this is 100 feet in length, and 60 or 70 feet in width, and contains stalactites and stalagnites of most wonderful beauty. Some of the pieces broughly from these resemble white coral so nearly as to be easily mistaken for it, until closely examined.

Raffroad Mining district is very extensive, and has the Central Pacific Raffroad for one of its boundaries. In this district, at a point about 15 miles south of Carlin, has been discovered inmense quantities of various metals. Gold, silver, copper, targentiferous galena, iron, &c. The silver ledges are large and well defined, the ore being of nearly the same character as that of Mineral

&c. The silver ledges are large and well defined, the ore being of nearly the same character as that of Mineral Hill, and carrying a considerable percentage of gold. These mines, though not assaying as rich as many others in other portions of the State, are yet far more valuable on account of their accessability and the comparatively slight expense with which they can be worked. The copper mines of this district are without doubt the finest in Nevada. The copper ore found here is of every variety and of wonderful richness. There are red, black, and gray exides and "peaceck ere," so called on account of its brilliant colors; the gray exide predominates. What adds greatly to the value of these mines is the quantity of sliver the ores contain, in many of them there being sufficient to pay all expense of reduction and transportation. are among the most prominent of the copper ledges, hav-ing large quantities of extremely rich ore already exing large quantities of the poset and is even now looked upon as of but little value in this country, but the superior quality of the ore found here will surely render it very yaluable; it has been pronounced by good judges to be by far the finest ever found on this coast for the manufacturing of steel. The facilities for working the inhese in Railroad District are unequaled; they are near the railroad, which fact of itself would make poorer ore of country and there is an abundance of wood and water as grent value; there is an abundance of wood and water at hand, and an easy grade for a wagen road through to the railroad. Then, too, there is not the slightest danger of

these mines giving out, for these various deposits of minerals are extensive beyond precedent. In fact, this district possesses every requisite to make it rank among the very first in this mineral-producing State, and it is receiving the attention, both from capitalists and miners, that the extent and richness of its mines deserve.

This town, which is one of the "Home Stations" on the Central Pacific Railroad, being at the end of the Humboldt and at the beginning of the Shoshone divisions, is doing a very good business, both with passengers and freight. Large numbers pass daily on the emigrant trains, going both East and West. A few days ago four car loads of French and Italian emigrants passed through here en route for California, and since the great reduction of fare for emigrants, many a poor fellow who has despaired, perhaps, for years, of getting money enough ahead to take the expensive trip by steamer, has gladly availed himself of this cheap route and gone home to the "States" on a visit, the fare being \$50 from Sacramento to New-York, and the time fourteen days. The fact is, not all of the "Forty-nimers" belong to the Pioneer Association and go on special trains to be feted and dined at ciation and go on special trains to be feted and dined at Delmonico's, but many are taking the overland trip on the emigrant trains.

THE GATES WILL CASE.

The taking of testimony in the above case was resumed on Thursday. S. E. Lyons, esq., of counsel for the proponents or legatees, reviewed the testimony which had been addressed by the contestants. He proposed to show that the deceased, Dr. Carlton Gates, was posed to show that the deceased, Dr. Carlon Gates, was not insane, as alleged, at the time he made his will; that a man under the influence of liquor might have said and done just as had been represented without being insane. He then proceeded, that the nature of his disease would cause him to be flightly and delirious at times; that they were prepared to prove by the testimony of a physician, given on the day that the will was made, and without knowing that it had been made, that the mind of Dr. Carlon Gates was as clear as a bell; that it would also be proved that the deceased was the most minute in giving a description of every piece and article of property which he possessed. Dr. Upham of Yonkers, who had been priorly called in behalf of the contestants, was then cross-examined: On being called to attend Dr. Carlon Gates, I found he was suffering preseribed brandy; I discovered that he took stimulants to excess—more than I had prescribed for him: on one not insane, as alleged, at the time he made his will; that

occasion when he invited me to dine with him, I found that bottles of wine or liquor were strewn about on the table; I attended him for about six weeks, and sometimes saw him twice a day; from his condition at the time I have referred to, it was evident that he was under the influence of liquor; when he first mentioned the poisoning story to me, I told him that there were no symptoms of his having been poisoned; after we talked the matter over, he banished the idea that he had been poisoned; I should say that he was a monomaniac in the feeling that he had been ill-treated. Direct examination resumed: I only witnessed an extreme aversion to his mother on one occasion; it was when I asked him how he felt, and he replied that he would feel much better if it were not for his mother; that she had given him a gread deal of trouble and unhappiness; that she was constantly interfering with his domestic arrangements and making his condition uncomfortable; his system needed good and well-cooked food; this, he said, it was impossible for him to get; the disease from which he was suffering might have affected the coating of the stomach in a manner similar to that produced by some kinds of poison; a iss mother, although excluded from the sick-room, always manifested a deal of interest in the health of her son, and would frequently inagine how he was getting along. Dr. E. S. F. Arnold testified that he lived in Soukors, where he had practiced medicine for 15 or 15 years; knew Carlton Gates slightly before his sickness; he was a man whose mind had been sulfiviated and refuned by travel; I saw him during his last illness; he seemed to be suffering from a high degree of nervous fever and delirium; if sonsidered that he lived in Soukors, where he had practiced medicine for 15 or 15 years; knew Carlton Gates slightly before his sickness; he was a man whose mind had been sulfiviated condition of the system; his aversion to his mother was such that he refused to sea her, and requested that he should leave the house, and she accordi he first spoke about making a will, and Lintimated to him that he was not in a fit state of mind termake a will; I saw him again on Sezurday, Aug. 14; his delirium was somewhat less than on the previous day; on twace three occasions I was led to suppose from the disordered state of his stomach that he had been paisoned; under certain circumstaness poison would lead to a similar state of inflammation of the stomach, and he notiseables by like symptoms; from the Monday alluded to to the time of his death it should judge that his mind was in a fit condition to make a will; his mind appeared to be remarkably clear. Dr. James R. Wood of New-York was calked next; Knew Cashan Gales, who was one of his pupils; on the sind day of March last he called upon me in New-York; it told him to go home and send for a physician; he had the pseumonia and had been affected with consumption for some years; I saw him after his returns from New-port; I was subsequently sent tan to visib him in consultation with Dr. Arnold; I found him very weak and much excited; it was his request that his mother should leave the house; I saw him again on the lith of August; he was then suffering from fever; he wanted to know if he was going to die; I left him very comfortable and perfectly rational; I could not have refused to have signed his will at that time: I don't think he was an intemperate man; he would drink occasionally, and a small quantity of liquor appeared to affect him very souch. Lable crose examination Dr. Wood said that the deceased had spoken to him about a woman, who he thought was had enough two poison him, and that he asspected that she had administered poison to him, but he did not say who the woman was; he never intimated that any of his relatives had tried to poison him. Further proceedings in the same were postponed until Friday, 19th inst.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' WAR IN PRILA-DELPHIA.

The female medical students of Philadelphia who were treated so discourteously by the young men at a clinic in the Pennsylvania Hospital last Saturday, have resolved to attend to-day, as if nothing disagreeable had happened. This class numbers 50 ladies, of able had happened. This class numbers 50 ladies, of whom 39 have purchased tickets for the clinics. They do not propose to attend on Wednesday, when such cases are treated as it would be improper for both sexes to witness. Many of the most prominent citizens and physicians of Philadelphia have extended their encouragement to the ladies and the papers have expressed very strong opinions, condemning the male students for their heartless course. The students of both the University and the Jefferson College seem determined to conquer the Faculties, if possible, and compel them to prohibit the attendance of women. They have held several meetings, and resolved to attend no clinics themselves, where ladies are allowed to be present.

to be present.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: Before the war, the medical student of Philadelphia was long-haired, riotous, bowied, pistoled, and peculiar. Since the war, he has been quiet, orderly, and unobtrusive. Now he has made an ass of himself. The ass symbolizes two qualities—brutality and stupidity. Our Medical Ass was brutal on Saturday. He was stupid yesterday. He held a meeting, and he resolved thus wise: "Resolved, That the students of the University shall absent themselves from clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital until some decisive action is taken by the managers of the Hospital in reference to the late infringements upon the rights of the male students of the infringements upon the rights of the male students attending these clinics." Let us utter words of wisdom to this fractions young issacher, this "strong ass couching down between two burdens." Let him be comforted with the assurance that the Managers of the Hospital will "take some decisive action" in his case. They are mostly elderly members of the Society of Friends, whose yea is yea and whose nay is nay. In the present case they will yield to the demands of the turbulent young rowdies who have insulted these adventurous young women, sometimes less than the space occupied by the breadth of a very fine hair—considerably less. The elderly male Friend of this region is of a somewhat resolute nature. Having sold a clinic ticket to a student, whether in pantaloons or petiticoat, he will honor that ticket in full, so long as the holder of it behaves with proper decorum.

The Inquirer treats the subject as follows: The old to be present.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: Before the war, the

tities of superior hay have been cut in the valleys this past season. No doubt stock-raising and butter-making will sometime become important branches of business here, but at present mining is the one absorbing interest. Some of the new districts discovered this past Summer are taking giant strides in prosperity, wealth, and important these of the Luskin range of the properity of the Luskin range of the large in solemn conclave assembled, sternly have, in solemn conclave assembled, seeinly resolved not to attend the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital until the managers of that institution refuse to sgain admit woman to its clinical course of instruction. In Europe this question of women pursuing the study of medicine has been long enough and well enough tried to establish its success. At the Zurich University there are at present 16 women attending the medical course, and it is reported that none of the inconveniences expected from their bean admitted to the advantages of the college have been realized. The number of male students has not decreased, nor have the male matriculants resolved not to attend the lectures in company with those of the opposite sex. The Dean of the Zurich University says that the linnovation of admitting female matriculants has, undoubtedly, improved the character and discipline of the school. This is an idea that should have weight with the Faculty of the University. The character and discipline of that school certainly lacks improvement while its students attack women, and the silly resolve of its handful of bearded or unbearded boys, not to attend the clinical of bearded or unbearded boys, not to attend the clinical lectures again until the Managers of the Hospital ex-clude women therefrom, as the callew determination of intutored childhood, and merits only contempt and the punishment that is meted out to children.

A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

On the occasion of the funeral of young Enrico Cairoli, Garibaldi sent to Madame Cairoli the fol-lowing letter: CAPRINA, September.—On one day, among the most CAPRERA, September.—On one day, among the most solemn of our national resurrection, two young men arrived at the City of Spinola, and manifested more than all others, a desire to leave without delay for our glorious expedition. These young men wished to conceal their heroic project from their mother, but in vain. The maternal presentiment had divined that wherever men were fighting in the cause of oppressed Italy, there her children would be found. This presentiment was realized. The Italian mothers believed that this incomparable mother, seeing her children on the point of embarking on a perilous enterprise, would be bathed in tears, and would beg them to return.

You know, soldiers of the valiant Thousand Phalanx, that this brave and noble woman neither prayed nor wept, but with an angelic smile, which she has perhaps to-day lost like the tears shed under the weight of sub-lime troubles, she said: "Why did you not tell me, my

wept, but with an angelle smile, which she has perhaps to day lost like the tears shed under the weight of sublime troubles, she said: "Why did you not tell me, my dear friends! Have I ever prevented you from going where men are fighting for liberty! Go, and may God direct you!" God heard the prayer of the plous woman, and this benediction was a hanny presage for the modern Argonauts. Well! this mother had already received on the glotous field of Varies. modern Argonauis. Well! this mother had already received on the glorious field of Varèse the body of her son Ernesto, who fell while advancing in the first rank against the hordes of Urban, and who was the first of the four sons to fall. Benedetto and Enrice, whom she had kissed at the City of Spinola, followed the path of the bravest on Palermo. The first during ten years bore a wound always open and almost morth! The second, wounded on the face, showed during seven years, a mark that would render any one jealous who prefers homor to life. When the Italiansshall wash out that sink called the priests Rome, they will repair to the Sanctuary of Vilia Gloria, where, under the orders of Enrice, one of the most daring and glorious episodes of our epoch was accomplished, and where Eurico and Giovanni in heroically falling sarctified the grief of the greatest of mothers! An affectionate kiss to her and to Benedetto from your

EDMONIA LEWIS, THE SCULPTRESS.

A large number of the friends of Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, met in Boston, on Tuesday evening, to signify, in an especial manner their respect and regard for this artist, who is about to leave for Rome for professional purposes. Mr. George L. Ruffin presided, and, after singing by the choir and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morris of St. John, N. B., the purpose for which the meeting was called was announced by the Rev. Mr. Grimes, pastor of the church, who proceeded to speak in complimentary terms of the professional skill and personal qualities of Miss Lewis, and said that her friends present had felt that they could not permit her to depart for a foreign shore without taking her by the hand and binding her God-speed. Addresses of a friendly and complimentary character were also made by Mr. Ruffin, the president, William Craft, J. J. Smith, and others. In the ourse of the evening, Miss Lewis was publicly presented with a purse of money and a hand-some ivory mallet. A large number of the friends of Miss Ed

NEW SPIRIT-LEVEL .- Mr. Hamilton E. Towle